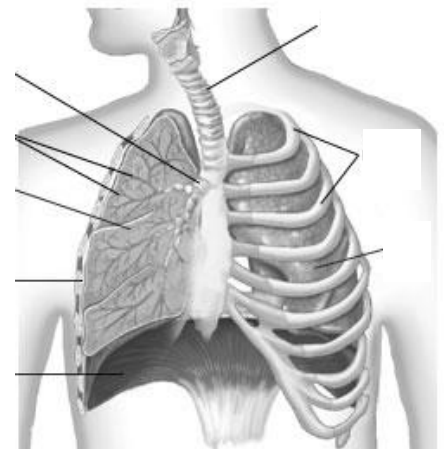
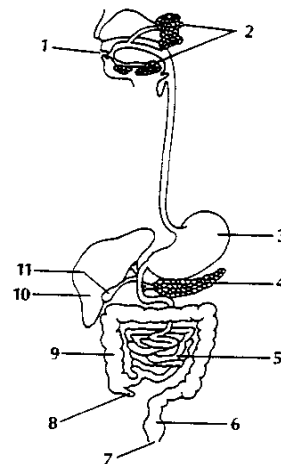
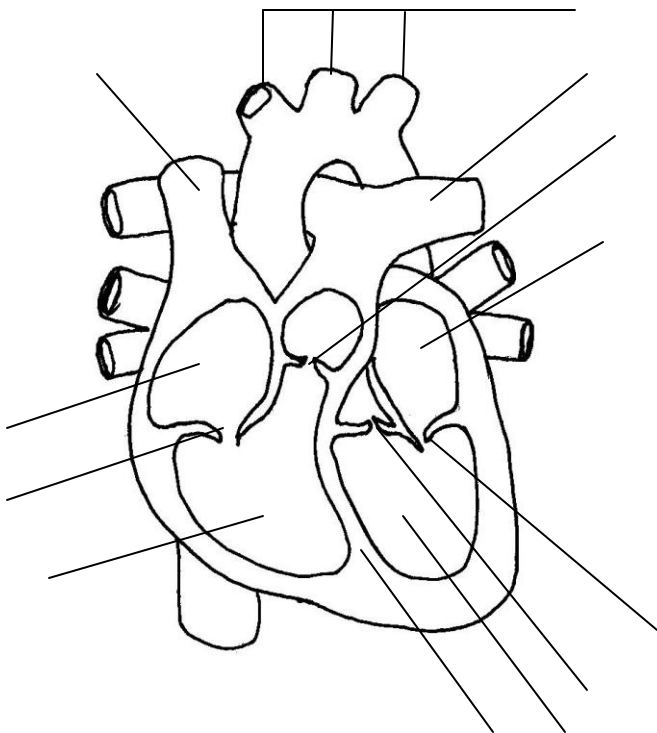


SBI3U: Unit 4 – Animals: Structure and Function

Importance Terminology:

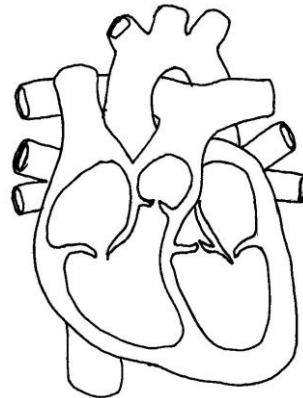
Absorption	Cellular respiration (formula)	Gastric cancer	Plasma
ADP (adenosine diphosphate)	Chyme	Hemoglobin	Platelets
Aerobic Cellular Respiration	Cilia	Hypertension	Proteases
Alveoli	Cirrhosis	Ileum	Pulmonary vein
Amylase	Closed circulatory system	Ingestion	Pyloric sphincter
Aneurysm	Congenital heart defects	Inhalation	Respiration
Antigen	Crohn's Disease	Inspiratory reserve	Rugae
Arrhythmia	Diaphragm	Insulin	Secretin
Arteries	Diastole	Jejunum	Semilunar valve
Atherosclerosis	Digestion	Larynx	Septum
ATP (adenosine triphosphate)	Duodenum	Leukocytes	Sinoatrial node (SA)
Atrioventricular node (AV)	Egestion	Lipase	Systole
Atrium	Embolism	Liver	Thermoregulation
Average heart rate and	Endoscope	Myogenic muscle	Thrombus
Bile	Enzyme	Open circulatory system	Tidal volume
blood pressure	Erythrocytes	Oxidation	Trachea
Blood types	Esophageal sphincter	Pacemaker	Vasoconstriction
bolus	Esophagus	Pancreas	Vasodilation
Bronchi	Exhalation	Parotid	Vein
CAD	Expiratory reserve	Pepsin	Ventilation
Capillaries	Gallbladder	Pericardium	Ventricle
Carbohydrases		Peristalsis	Villi
Cardiac		Pharynx	Vital capacity

Diagrams responsible for:



Sample questions :

1. Describe the difference between an open and closed circulatory system.
2. What are the negative implications to digestion if a liver becomes diseased?
3. How does the structure of the lungs maximize oxygen uptake?
4. How does insulin regulate blood sugar?
5. What are the factors that affect lung capacity?
6. What are erythrocytes, platelets and leukocytes? What is the function of each?
7. What are the implications to someone that has a pancreas that is unable to produce an alkaline substance? Name the substance in your answer.
8. Describe three cardiovascular disorders or three digestion disorders
9. Compare and contrast veins and arteries. Include the one exception.
10. List in point form, 3 functions of the liver
11. What is the function of villi and where are they located in the digestive system?
12. Explain **why**:
 - a. arteries have thick muscular walls:
 - b. veins have valves:
 - c. white blood cells are large
 - d. your trachea is made of rings of cartilage instead of one long big tube of cartilage
 - e. blood pressure increases when you exercise
 - f. villi line the entire length of you small intestine
13. Using arrows show the path of blood as it returns from the lower body and moves towards the lungs, on the diagram below



14. Name the parts of the digestive system that perform the following tasks.
 - a) physical/mechanical digestion _____
 - b) allows food to enter the small intestine _____
 - c) produces bile _____
 - d) neutralizes acidic food (chyme) _____
 - e) produces insulin and other hormones that regulate blood sugar levels _____
 - f) most of the water is recovered here _____
 - g) makes vitamins _____